

Boston Recorder

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH

SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORY.....PRICE \$3.00 A YEAR, OR \$2.50 IN ADVANCE.

No. 41....Vol. XXII.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1837.

Whole No. 1136.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder.

MINISTERS AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor.—I am convinced that we do not sufficiently estimate the worth of Sabbath operations to our churches and to the cause of Christ. I was very glad to see in our paper a notice of the Memoir of Dr. Bevan, Great Teacher of England. In the third London edition, which was not yet published in America, we have a good account of his life and labors, and are well adapted to make us better acquainted with his methods of instruction in his Sabbath School, and think you cannot do a greater service to the different concerns of the schools, than to address each to each, as circumstances seem to require. In the next half hour, a portion of the history of the schools was read by himself. The last hour was devoted to prayer and praise. The singing was accompanied by the sweet music of his organ, of which he had a remarkable control, and the notes of which were poured out in a rich and overwhelming harmony,—or breathed in a soft and touching melody, as these alternately expressed the feelings of his own soul. These meetings were found exceedingly valuable and delightful; they remunerated the band of Christian love and labor, who here brought them, though in different circumstances of life, into personal acquaintance with each other, and enabled those who were better informed and whose advantages had been the greater, to be useful in the encouragement and assistance of others with less privileges, engaged in the same interesting duty. He prepared questions calculated to bring out the duties of the teachers and superintendents more habitually before their minds, which he had printed and distributed among them, to be answered and returned to him, as a monthly report of the state of the schools. These questions had the effect of keeping the attention of the teachers constantly drawn to the duty in which they were engaged.

Once in each year he assembled all the schools in the Church for their anniversary meeting, when he addressed them in the presence of the congregation. Could I select a single occasion of his life in which the whole sweetness of his character, and excellence of his ministry, and affection of his people for himself, seemed to be more completely developed than upon any other, it would be this annual meeting of the Sunday Schools. His simple style of address made him intelligible to the very youngest child before him, and while amidst the thousand children who were assembled in the Church, silence, and deep interest in his discourse, every where prevailed, the congregation never failed to gain from this occasion, a new and more lively interest in this favorite department of Christian effort.

and them, on which he was personally associated with the people of his charge. These meetings were systematized like all his other plans, and arranged in a way best adapted to interest and profit those who had assembled. They commenced about seven o'clock and closed at half past nine, in the evening. The first hour was devoted to familiar religious conversation, in which he made it a duty to speak to every man in the room, although sometimes there were seventy or eighty present. Kind and interesting expressions, especially in relation to the different concerns of the schools, were addressed to each, as circumstances seemed to require. In the next half hour, a portion of the history of the schools was read by himself. The last hour was devoted to prayer and praise. The singing was accompanied by the sweet music of his organ, of which he had a remarkable control, and the notes of which were poured out in a rich and overwhelming harmony,—or breathed in a soft and touching melody, as these alternately expressed the feelings of his own soul. These meetings were found exceedingly valuable and delightful; they remunerated the band of Christian love and labor, who here brought them, though in different circumstances of life, into personal acquaintance with each other, and enabled those who were better informed and whose advantages had been the greater, to be useful in the encouragement and assistance of others with less privileges, engaged in the same interesting duty. He prepared questions calculated to bring out the duties of the teachers and superintendents more habitually before their minds, which he had printed and distributed among them, to be answered and returned to him, as a monthly report of the state of the schools. These questions had the effect of keeping the attention of the teachers constantly drawn to the duty in which they were engaged.

Once in each year he assembled all the schools in the Church for their anniversary meeting, when he addressed them in the presence of the congregation. Could I select a single occasion of his life in which the whole sweetness of his character, and excellence of his ministry, and affection of his people for himself, seemed to be more completely developed than upon any other, it would be this annual meeting of the Sunday Schools. His simple style of address made him intelligible to the very youngest child before him, and while amidst the thousand children who were assembled in the Church, silence, and deep interest in his discourse, every where prevailed, the congregation never failed to gain from this occasion, a new and more lively interest in this favorite department of Christian effort.

"A fine day," said I to him, "and you are enjoying yourself quite at your ease."

"Then after some unimportant conversation, I came to the object which drew me here.

"I have a doubt to solve," said I, "and I prefer asking you directly to getting information of others. Is it true that this morning, when leaving the meeting, you called the doctrines you had heard, SUMMERY?"

"This question, I saw, greatly embarrassed him, and out of regard to his feelings I changed the subject of conversation. "I said to him, that if the words I uttered are summery, the apostle Paul wrote as great summery as mine. The young man made no answer.

"But perhaps," I added, "you do not recall the epistles of this apostle. Let us read something from them."

"At the same time I took my seat near him, and opened my New Testament at the Epistle to the Ephesians. I was afraid that at this proposal the thoughtless young man would seek some easy pretence to leave me. But no; I saw him preparing to listen, and seeming impatient to hear the apostle speak. When my reading was ended I put some questions to him, to all which he made no answer. Unable to get anything from him, I went on to make reflections, aloud, as if talking to myself, on the various passages I had read. The young man seemed to pay great attention; but I saw him absorbed in meditation, and was unwilling to give him too much nourishment the first time. I left the spirit of the Lord to act, and went away after expressing my desire to see him again. I prayed the Lord to bless to his soul the word he had heard.

"On going away I turned my head, and saw him eagerly open the New Testament I had left with him. Returning to the bats at the hour of drinking the waters, I could not discover this young man. At supper also, he did not appear. I then lost the hope of seeing him again, for he was to leave the next day, at twelve o'clock in the morning. I inquired at the school what had become of him, and learned that the young man had said that he would not stay, as he was a little indisposed, and he did not wish to join the company.—On one hand this unexpected retreat was a good sign; but on the other it cost me much pain, that I could not see him again.

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and when I layed him down he asked me, with some hesitation,

"I took my light, and went pensively towards my chamber, when the keeper of the hotel came to see me, and said with some embarrassment,

"Mr. Pastor, I have looked for you the whole afternoon, to ask leave to put a second bed in your chamber. We have so many people that I know not where to lodge them; but it will only be for this night."

"The proposal was somewhat unpleasant; but what could I do? The second bed was already in my chamber, and the traveller had taken possession. I entered, therefore, and judge of my surprise and joy when I found there the young stranger who had interested me so much the whole day. He appeared quite agitated, and

of twelve or eighteen months, and there he will probably terminate his earthly and glorious career, from whence he will go to his reward with all God's redeemed. He tells me he labored nine years before he saw any fruit, or had any encouragement whatever. A great part of the time could not get half a dozen to hear him, even on the Sabbath. The cloud broke all at once. Of course it is not time for us to grow weary or faint hearted yet, and, thank God, we do not." —*Ch. Adv. and Journal.*

HOME MISSIONS.

From the N. Y. Home Missionary for October.

ALABAMA.

From Rev. Robert Holman, Mardisville, Ala.

AWAKENING.—The Lord hath been pleased to pour out his Spirit and revive his work in one of my churches. In the Hatchet-Creek church, twenty-five miles from this place, I commenced a sacramental meeting on Thursday, the 20th July. It was numerously attended from the beginning, but with no special indication of the divine presence, until Sabbath evening. Before the close of the service, the influence of God's Spirit was manifest in every part of the assembly. There was no noise; it was "as still as sin could be,"—as dead and solemn, feeling more resembling a death-bed scene than any thing else. All kinds of temporal business were suspended, and all classes came to the meeting. The interest increased until the close. We were compelled to discontinue the meeting on Monday night. I had no assistance except that of an eminently pious and efficient elder.

Thirteen have been added to the communion of our church; some will join other churches, and multitudes went away unconfessed. Oh that the converting and saving grace of God may go with them! —*Phil. Observer.*

REVIVALS IN VIRGINIA.

The present seems to be a season of revival among many of the churches of Eastern Virginia. There is still a lively interest in spiritual things manifested by the people residing in the neighborhood of Four Mile Creek. Between 40 and 50 have been received for baptism in that church, most of whom have already followed their Lord in that institution. The same may be said in relation to Deep Run church. At the New Bridge church, near Richmond, a most interesting meeting has just closed—more than fifty there have professed allegiance to the King of Saints. In the Bear Swamp church, there is also a lively state of things.

We hear that in the counties of Matthews,

Piney Edward, Charlotte, and Culpeper, the Lord is bestowing a series of revivals from his presence. In the last named county, the camp-meeting which closed on the 25th ult., was attended with most beneficial results. Several brethren in the ministry were engaged, during the eight days of its continuance, in publishing the glad tidings of the Kingdom, while the truth accompanied by the Spirit's power, was the means of subduing many hearts. From brother Broadbent we learn, that seventy or eighty were the subjects of conversion. The most perfect order reigned throughout the meeting—not a single circumstance occurred to mar the enjoyment of the friends of the Redeemer, excepting that so many still remained rejectors of the Gospel. It was said by many, that at no association or large meeting, had they ever witnessed so much decorum and generally respectful attention to the preached word.

The meeting was transferred to Culpeper C. H., and the Lord was there present to bless and encourage his people, by an outpouring of his Spirit; 13 persons were baptized, and others are deeply impressed with the importance of securing an interest in the Saviour. —*Baptist Religious Herald.*

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Oct. 13, 1837.

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Abstract of Intelligence contained in the Missionary Herald for October—concluded.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The accounts from this mission are exceedingly interesting, and such as it is impossible to compress into an abstract. It appears that evangelical views are widely spreading in the Armenian church, and, what is singularly remarkable, this work is going on extensively among the priests, and the most influential laymen of the nation. Persons of this description, who appear to be savagely enlightened, are frequently visiting the missionaries, from distant places. An Armenian convert called on Mr. Goodell, and informed him of his intention to remove to America, that he might be free from the oppressions of the Turkish government, and enjoy better religious privileges; and asked for letters which would introduce him into good society. Mr. G. proposed that the missionaries, and all the Armenian converts, should come to America together. "Oh no," said he, "you must go; you must stay here to do good to the people." From this reply, Mr. G. endeavored to convince him that it was his duty to stay and do good to the people; and after Mr. G. had answered all the man's objections, he went away promising to think about it, and make it a subject of special prayer.

Asad Jacobs.—This man, who was educated by Mr. Gouldell, Beyroot, ten or twelve years ago, has been travelling in company with three Persian princes. He is dragoon of the English consul in Syria, speaks several languages fluently, and has extraordinary influence throughout the country. He has had many long and interesting discussions with these princes, in which others have participated, on the relative merits of Mohammedanism and Christianity. With the Bible and Koran before them, these discussions have sometimes been kept up till midnight; and the minds of the princes seem to be opening to receive the light. There appear to be many indications of light breaking in upon the darkness of Mohammedan delusion, and of the fulfillment of the prophecy that civil and religious despotism shall be "broken without hand."

The Dr. further remarks:—

"A communication was held in the Presbyterian church, at which time 49 persons, after profession of their faith and examination by a session, united themselves with our church. Of these 44 were white and 5 were colored persons; 26 were males and 23 females; 30 of this number had never received baptism—19 had been baptized." He adds:

"Several of those who professed a hope of salvation during the meeting, have united with the Cumberland church in the neighborhood. About eleven have united with the Methodists. There are many who are still deeply serious; and we have good hopes that many of them will soon openly profess the service of the Lord." The Dr. further remarks:—

"We noticed two peculiarities distinguishing this revival from any which has been witnessed here for several years past. 1. An unusual number of adults have been brought into the church on this occasion. Within the last six years, there have been three former seasons, in each of which from 50 to 60 have been added to the Presbyterian church in this place. From three-fourths to four-fifths of the number added on each occasion, were under twenty years of age. The great mass was composed of persons from thirteen to twenty years of age, who had been reared as children of the church. But now, of those who have professed, a majority are adults. Still, few if any have been brought in, who had not been, for some time previous to the meeting, in the habit of attending public worship."

"2. This work of grace has advanced without any opposition or scoffing. So many were early convinced of sin, that each little knot or band of irreligious persons lost some of its members, and those who remained were silent and deeply impressed with what God had wrought upon persons who they knew had, a few days before, been like themselves. We trust and pray, that these impressions will not terminate in their mere conviction of the reality of religion, but that they, like their former companions, may be led to experience its quickening, purifying, and comforting power."

In describing the progress of this interesting meeting, the writer says:—

"There were usually three public services

each day—morning, afternoon, and night—for preaching and exhortation. During a considerable part of the time, an inquiry meeting was held from nine to ten o'clock in the morning, for personal conversation with each of those who felt a desire to seek their salvation. On the first day the attendance was small. The congregation increased on Saturday, but was still not more than sufficient to fill comfortably the Methodist church. On the Sabbath the services were held in the Presbyterian church, which was crowded to overflowing, both above and below. A deep solemnity appeared to pervade the assembly as the services of the morning progressed, and at the close about fifteen came forward as persons desirous of an interest in the prayers of God's people.

On Monday afternoon the place of meeting was transferred back to the Methodist church, which is a much smaller house of worship. But the house was found incapable of accommodating the people. On Monday night there was a large addition to those who expressed an anxiety for the salvation of their souls. Among those were several who, though intelligent and influential, had been, in past time, very far from the fear of God. God's work in convincing them of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, was marvelous in the eyes of all—and every one seemed to feel that only great divine could have thus wrought upon their hearts.—From this time forth, for several successive days, every meeting appeared to be attended with new proofs of God's power and goodness. Our large church was well filled continually. On Thursday night, nearly as about 130 white persons and 25 colored, came forward to designated seats, expressing a desire to seek the Lord, and asking the assistance and prayers of his people to enable them to give themselves to the service of the Creator and Redeemer." —*Phil. Observer.*

Karen Churches.—*A joint letter of the Missionaries at Tavoy, dated July 14, 1836, says, "We have in our charge five Karen churches, embracing nearly three hundred and fifty members, more than twenty assistants, about two hundred inquirers connected with the several congregations, and 15 schools."*

Wrest of Books.—It will be recollect that the

missionaries, a few years ago, found the Kares without a written language. In appealing to the Board for a printing press for the Karen mission, they say, "We have had books ready for the press more than a year, for the want of which our schools already suffer. We have about 80 scholars in the boarding schools in Tavoy, besides the Kares in the Seminary, and in all our schools, the pupils commit to memory every book we have printed in the Karen language, in two or three months after finishing the spelling book; so that, at this moment, with our other care, we have to superintend the copying of manuscripts for the first classes in our boarding schools."

Use of more Laborers.—In speaking on this point, they say, "We do not complain that we have to take long and fatiguing journeys alone—not that we often have to make our beds in the jungle out of doors, nor that we have to travel down the Columbia river, on the afternoon of their arrival. After a passage of twelve days down the Columbia river, they arrived at Fort Vancouver, where they met a very cordial reception. Mr. S. says, "Our friends must think of us sitting on the burning sand, with a cup of tea in one hand, and a piece of dry, mouldy, and sour buffalo meat in the other, and for our breakfast, dinner, and supper, for days and weeks together." On arriving at Fort Wallawalla, they were treated with great kindness, by the agents of the fur company, and furnished with a passage down the river. After having spent the whole summer in the tedious journey across the mountains, they began to make preparation for their journey down the river, on the afternoon of their arrival. After a passage of twelve days down the Columbia river, they arrived at Fort Vancouver, where they met a very cordial reception. Mr. S. says, "Our friends must think of us sitting on the burning sand, with a cup of tea in one hand, and a piece of dry, mouldy, and sour buffalo meat in the other, and for our breakfast, dinner, and supper, for days and weeks together."

On Monday morning the place of meeting

was transferred back to the Methodist church,

which is a much smaller house of worship.

But the house was found incapable of accommo-

dating the people. On Monday night there

was a large addition to those who expressed

an anxiety for the salvation of their souls.

Among those were several who, though intelli-

gent and influential, had been, in past time,

very far from the fear of God. God's work in

convincing them of sin, of righteousness, and of

judgment, was marvelous in the eyes of all—and

every one seemed to feel that only great divine

could have thus wrought upon their hearts.—

From this time forth, for several successive

days, every meeting appeared to be attended

with new proofs of God's power and goodness.

Our large church was well filled continually.

On Thursday night, nearly as about 130 white

persons and 25 colored, came forward to designated

seats, expressing a desire to seek the Lord, and

asking the assistance and prayers of his people

to enable them to give themselves to the service

of the Creator and Redeemer." —*Phil. Observer.*

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—

We were much interested in late looking over a

list of articles of country produce which have flouted

on the beautiful bosom of the Hudson to New York,

during the present season. During the month of July only, 52,517 barrels of flour and 3,635 barrels of

various kinds of provisions, and the handiwork of

the dairy maids, to the amount of 3,238 sacks of

cheese, and 2,384 tubs of butter. These were mat

ters which might well gladden the eyes, as they were

strengthen the hearts of the dwellers in the greatemporium, or be dispensed by them elsewhere, on a mere

errand. But we cannot say the same of another

article, and verily we were surprised and grieved at

such a mixture of the evil with the good.

The case of *N. J.* The influence of a young

boy, urged by the faults of his parents, led him to

the loss, if less, of his own character.

THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVEN

TUBS of ardent spirits sent down the Hudson

and during the whole season more than EIGHT

THOUSAND BARRELS.

We read, and with gladness, the catalogue of the

precious fruit brought forth by the sun, and the

various things put forth by the moon, and the

things of the ancient mountains, and the precious

of the lasting hills;" but when we came to these 52,517 barrels we could not but be sad. It was

seen in a basket of grapes, and peaches, and melons,

the fiery eyes and forked tongue of a venomous

serpent, or the grim feature of a demon, lowering and

over us, amid the innocence of the earth.

To be Continued.

there has been a very pleasing attention to religion in the independent chapel at Madras, for two months; and a still more powerful work in the fort, among the soldiers. The labors of Doctor Scudder, in both these places, have been particularly blessed.

Indians West of the Rocky Mountains.—Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Dr. and Mrs. Whitman, and Mr. W. H. Gray, in proceeding to the place of their destination, travelled nearly 2,000 miles on horseback. Mrs. S. and Mrs. W. are believed to be the first white women who have crossed the Rocky Mountains. As the country is not inhabited, except by wandering hordes of Indians, after their stock of provisions was exhausted, they had to depend for subsistence upon game. Though subjected to many hardships and privations, the health of the whole party was decidedly improved by the journey. In describing their fare, Mr. S. says, "Our friends must think of us sitting on the burning sand, with a cup of tea in one hand, and a piece of dry, mouldy, and sour buffalo meat in the other, and for our breakfast, dinner, and supper, for days and weeks together."

Wrest of Books.—It will be recollect that the

missionaries, a few years ago, found the Kares without a written language. In appealing to the Board

for a printing press for the Karen mission, they say,

"We have had books ready for the press more than a year, for the want of which our schools already suffer. We have about 80 scholars in the boarding schools in Tavoy, besides the Kares in the Seminary, and in all our schools, the pupils commit to memory every book we have printed in the Karen language, in two or three months after finishing the spelling book; so that, at this moment, with our other care, we have to superintend the copying of manuscripts for the first classes in our boarding schools."

Country Produce.—

We were much interested in late looking over a

list of articles of country produce which have flouted

on the beautiful bosom of the Hudson to New York,

during the present season. During the month of July only, 52,517 barrels of flour and 3,635 barrels of

various kinds of provisions, and the handiwork of

the dairy maids, to the amount of 3,238 sacks of

cheese, and 2,384 tubs of butter. These were mat

ters which might well gladden the eyes, as they were

strengthen the hearts of the dwellers in the greatemporium, or be dispensed by them elsewhere, on a mere

errand. But we cannot say the same of another

article, and verily we were surprised and grieved at

such a mixture of the evil with the good.

The case of *N. J.* The influence of a young

boy, urged by the faults of his parents, led him to

the loss, if less, of his own character.

Three thousand five hundred and seven

tubs of ardent spirits sent down the Hudson

and during the whole season more than eight

POETRY.

From the Boston Courier.

THE EARLY DEAD.
BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.
"Think of youth,
Smitten amidst its playthings."
Think, mother! of the babe that clung
In weakness closely to thy love;
Round whose thy arms were warmly flung,
While blessing fit to rose above,
With every panting of the breast,
With every kiss, a whispered prayer
That on it happy daw might rest,
That this sweet bairn might be blest,
And Heaven's shielding favor share—
Where is that infant?—Where?

Think, mother! of thy prattling girl,
Whose sunny eyes have gladdened thee,
Whose birdlike voice, "mid care's wild whirl,
Smitten them with their melody;
Those airy steps, which glided there;
Bright creature! who emblazoned all
That we perfection fondly call,
Or dream the pure blest spirits are—
Where is that daughter?—Where?

Think, mother! of thy noble boy,
Who stood bold, and with a pride
Of strength and beauty; no alloy
Thy fond maternal hopes to chide,
As his clear eye and open brow—
That stoutest, and within his hair
Of careless carls, thy fingers then
Delightfully wast wont to place,
And mark the father in his face,
And see thy image mimicked there—

Where is that boy?—Where?
That infant is a scrappy now!
That daughter kneels before the throne!
That beauteous boy, with harp and crown,
Exulting, spreads his silver wings—
Those music to thy to unkown—
Sound where the glad immortals bow,
Where children cast their honors down;
Where elders apostles meet
At Jesus' feet.

Think, mother! while sweet tears are shed,
How blessed are the Early Dead!
Boston, Sept. 15.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

It comes, it comes with the golden sheaf
In the time of the sere and yellow leaf,
And it flings the fruit from the bent head tree,
And scatters it round in its reckless glee,
It plays on the brow of the maiden fair,
And parts, with its fingers, her raven hair.
It comes, it comes, and its minstrel's wing
Over the glassy lake is quivering,
With music, soft as the mellow strain
Of Zephyrs over the swelling main,
It gladdens the vales as it floats along,
And stream and mountain re-echo the song.

It comes, it comes like a fairy sprite,
Alured in robes of gossamer white,
And the carpet of leaves on the ground is spread,
And the flowers yield 'neath its conqueering tread,
For it strides along in its kingly way,
Like shadows that fit at the close of day.

AN AFRICAN PRINCESS.

There is now at the Bellevue almshouse a very aged black woman, whose history furnishes a remarkable exemplification of the vicissitudes of human life.

Though black as night, there is something in her form and manner that sets her at infinite distance from the ordinary negro here, and seems to substantiate, if proofs were necessary, her claims of high descent.

Her father was one of the most powerful native princes in Africa; his dominions lying chiefly on the Senegal and its tributaries. About the year 1770, having taken the field in person against the Moors, he sent this favorite daughter, under a strong escort, to be taken care of during his absence, by a relative, residing near the coast.

Seid Hamet, the Moorish enemy, learning of this arrangement, immediately commissioned several spies to go and make her captive, or prevent her return by some slave or other vessel at the mouth of the river. In the latter expedition they were successful. The captain of an English brig, knowing that he could extort a heavy ransom, found means through their agency to entice her on board, and shortly after sailed for England. On his arrival she was introduced to many persons of distinction as a specimen of African novelty; and finally, on the embarkation of Sir John Parr (after whose protection she was then), for Halifax, she was presented to his Majesty, the King of England, then Prince William Henry, commandant of the Hessian frigate.

Up to this time the report that she was a voluntary exile from her home had not been contradicted, and was relied upon as truth; but the generous sailor-prince, during the passage out, discovered the true state of the case, and determined to take her into his own immediate charge, that she might be returned to her family without delay.

As the most ready method of settling all difficulties, he made a handsome present to the villainous captain who brought her away, and who pretended to be under heavy responsibilities for her safe return. This negotiation was effected in Halifax; but no sooner was the arrangement consummated, and the bonus paid, than he secretly conveyed her to the West Indies; but learning at Providence that the prince greatly irritated at his duplicity, had published a description of his person, and orders for his arrest, he made a precipitate retreat from that region, and brought her to this city. Here the just retribution of heaven overtook him, and he was reduced to beggary.

He now cut off from all prospect of ever taking her back, to receive the reward of his treachery, in the way of a ransom, he made a sale of her to a southern planter, who was to send and take her from her lodgings. As her good fortune ordered, however, she received an intimation of the plot in time to make the thing which they really and severally intended.—*Philadelphia.*

Her character and adventures excited much interest in this city at the time, and many wealthy families made her welcome among them; several influential gentlemen even taking pains to write to England on her behalf. Some years ago a box of gold dust, and a large quantity of ivory, were sent to Liverpool by her relatives, in the vain hope of purchasing her restoration; but the precious remittance soon fell into piratical hands, and the rightful owner was left to take her chance for a return to Africa without its aid.

For a half century she has resided in and about New York, always an object of kind regard, by the descendants of those who first gave her a home; and, what is very remarkable, during so long a period, she has never made one acquaintance among the black population; considering them beings entirely inferior to herself in caste.

Since the accession of Prince William to the throne of Great Britain, several letters have been written by benevolent individuals here, to members of Parliament, endeavoring to bring her case before the king. But such matters are attended with so much difficulty and delay, that in all human probability the poor old woman, doubtless the rightful heiress of

great wealth and power, will die with us, in a house of alms, in a land of strangers.

FIVE NEGATIVES.

It is known that two negatives in English are equivalent to an affirmative. They destroy each other. But is not so in Greek. They strengthen the negative; and a third negative makes it stronger still, and so fourth and a fifth. How strong five negatives must make a negation! But do five ever occur? Whether they ever occur in the Greek of the New Testament there is an instance of the kind. And what is that? Are the five negatives used to strengthen any threatening? Not so. They are connected with a promise, one of the exceeding great and precious promises, which are given unto us. The case occurs in Heb. 13, 5, "for He hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." There five negatives are employed. We translate but two of them; but they all are, as any one may see who looks into his Greek Testament. Now, they need not all have been there. They are not all necessary to express the simple idea that God will never forsake his people. There must have been *design* in multiplying negatives so. I do not believe the phraseology was accidental, and I think it not difficult to guess the design. God meant to be believed in that thing. He would secure the confidence of his children in that particular. He knew how prone they were to doubt his constancy—how strongly inclined to that form of unbelief—and how liable to be harassed by the dread of being forsaken by him; and he would therefore make assurance more than doubly sure. So, instead of saying simply, "I will not leave thee," which alone would have been enough, he adds, "nor forsake thee;" and instead of leaving it thus, "I will not leave thee, I will not forsake thee," he uses language equivalent to the following: "I will not, I will not leave thee—I will never, never, never forsake thee." There is a stanza, which very faithfully, as well as beautifully expresses it—

"The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;
That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake
I'll never—never—never forsake!"

The soul that Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;

That soul, though